TURKEY AND GREECE MAY ALSO OPEN NEGOTIA-TIONS-THE TREATIES CONSIDERED IN

BERIAN AND VIENNA. Brussels, Dec. 15 .- The "Independance Belge" today says that the Argentine Republic and Brazil have decided to negotiate with Germany, Austriaingary, Italy, England and Belgium for the estab ent of treaties of commerce. The paper adds that it is the intention of the Argentine Republic and Brazil to increase greatly the import duties on Prench products, in reprisal for the duties levied the French Government on imports of cereals

London, Dec. 15 .- It is reported that Turkey and Greece are willing to open negotiations with

iew of joining the Zoliverein.

Berkin, Dec. 15.-When the new commercial treaties came up in the Reichstag to-day on the second reading, the House accepted the tariffs placed grain, glass and timber. Chancellor von Caprivi said that the Government was considering the quesview to coming to some arrangement by which the interests of consumers, as opposed to those of

Vienna. Dec. 15 .- The committee of the Reichsrath to which the Zollverein treaties were referred have decided to conclude discussion of them before Christmas. The Minister of Commerce, addressing the committee to-day, stated that all of these treatles taken together constituted a harmonious whole; that they hinged one constituted a harmonious whole; that they hinged one upon another; and that the Government insisted upon their simultaneous adoption, without amendment, at the earliest possible time. It was the hope of the Government, after the adoption of the treaties, he announced, to be able further to strengthen its economic position by extending their field.

Prace, Dec. 15.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day Rhopted a reduction of the import duties on petroleum. The Chamber also adopted the whole budget by a vote of 394 to 41.

Madrid, Dec. 15.—The Cabinet has approved the new loan and has concluded the arrangements for the maximum and minimum tariffs. The Cabinet is discussing the possibility of medifying the imposts on minerals, in order to meet the views of protesting manufacturers, mine owners and others.

## THE NEW COPYRIGHT LAW

VIEWS OF AN ENGLISH PUBLISHER ON ITS OP-ERATION HERE AND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Dec. 15 .- R. B. Marston, representative of Sampson Low, Marston & Co., speaking in regard to operations of the new American Copyright law, "All English authors whose works are popular in America are now arranging to secure copyright re, and where English publishers buy 'all rights, they must now pay more than was the case before the passage of the American law, and of course they obtain more for the American rights. I am certain that the benefit to the author who can obtain a hear ing in America must increase enormously. As to the English printers will not have so much composition to do in cases where the plates of the American edition can be imported to advantage; but, except in the case of very costly works, it will generally be found more advantageous to set up the type of a popular book in

"I do not think that much has been arranged in the way of applying the refabrication clause for the production of English magazines or other serials. if any, English magazine or review editors would car have articles set up in America, on account of the delay and inconvenience in having to get proofs sent for revision bachwards and forwards across the Atlantic; and our writers object strongly to some forms of American spelling. Again, our editors aim at being "up to date' as much as possible, and timely articles on questions of the day would be no longer possible, unless they were set up here and added to the American production. In view of the fact that the cost of composition in America is 25 per cent re than it is here; in view, also, of the expens ending proofs to English editors and authors. tended chiefly for English readers, will be produced in America. I think it is possible that, when there is time to do so, English editors may have important articles copyighted in America by having them set up in advance and printed in America, so as to add them to any particular number, to place of sending English

"As regards the proposal that a delay of six months should be accorded for the reproduction of works in America, I do not see that it would affect any English uthors already popular there; but it might be an intion of an English book, in order to fest his market. Then, as to the use of American 'clickes fabriques' in the production of international editions, I may state that for many years English publishers have imported plates of English books. I think that where the conditions of publication are the same—that is, where the form in which the book is produced suits the market a both countries—the English publisher will arrange o buy American plates, but not to the exient feared, or the simple reason that he must pay half the cost English book, in order to fest his market. for the simple reason that he must pay half the cost of composition—25 per cent higher than here—and the whole cost of electrotype and streetype plates, with freight; whereas, if he sets up here, he can keep his type standing, and so save the cost of plates."

SPURNING FOREIGN AID FOR RUSSIA. WHAT THE "MOSCOW GAZETTE" SAYS-COUNT TOLSTOP'S EFFORTS TO RELIEVE THE DISTRESS.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 15.-The "Moscow Gazette nounces the acceptance of foreign aid for the distressed people of Russia-especially English aid. It declares that Great Britain wants to turn Russia into another Egypt, and it warns the people against the dupileity of pullanthropy.

Mme. Tolstoi, the wife of Count Tolstol, the novelist

in an interview to-day, said she doubted whether the Government would consent to act as the medium for objection to Count Tolstoi distributing such assistance privately. The extent of the famine, she continued instead of being overstated, is greater than any outsider would suppose. In the Province of Riazan, where her husband is working, the peasants get thirty pounds of grain monthly, but no meat or potatoes Within twenty days the monthly allowance is con sumed, and the peasants pass the remaining ten days of the month in a state of starvation. Famishing mob often visit the houses of landlords and wealthy peasants, threatening to burn the property unless they receive food. Count Tolstol's family is now scat ered, the members being stationed at various points organizing regular relief independently of the Gov cials, who have been accusing them of being revolutionaries. It has greatly comforted Count not shared by the Czar. Mme. Tolstel waited on the Czar recently, and explained to him the injustice of these attacks on Count Toistoi. She was assured by the Czar that he did not doubt the loyalty of her hus-band. It was absurd, said the Czar, to accuse Count Toistoi of being a rebel, his sole aim being to do good and to practise Christian charity to all men.

EMIN SAID TO BE IN PERIL.

REPORTED TO HAVE HAD SEVERAL BLOODY CON-PLICTS IN THE LAKE REGION.

Paris. Dec. 15 .- Private dispatches have been ceived in this city from Africa which say that Emin Pacha has had several bloody conflicts in the Lake district and that his position is precarious.

MISS ST. JOHN GETS A SEPARATION. London, Dec. 15.-Although the jury in the St. John divorce case yesterday decided that Mr. Marius had not been guilty of cruelty to his wife, and that Mis-St. John had not been guilty of infidelity, their verdict making the granting of a decree of divorce impossible, Miss St. John is determined not to To-day her counsel, Sir egain with her husband. Charles Russell, applied to Justice Jeune, before whom the divorce case was tried, for the granting of a judicial separation to Miss St. John. Justice Jeane granted the application.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN MANITORA. Winnipeg, Dec. 15.—The application made by the Church of England to quash the act recently passed by the Manitoba Government, abolishing all separate schools in the province of Manitoba, came up before the full court yesterday. The decision declares the

act illegal. The case will be appealed and, if necessary, will be carried to the Privy Council of England. MR. GLADSTONE STARTS FOR BIARRITZ. London, Dec. 15.—In accordance with his original plan, Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, left London to-day for Biarritz. He travelled on the train which left Charing Cross Station at 10 o'clock morning. The scene upon his arrival at the stawhich has grown thoroughly familiar to

it is NOVEL and EXCITING. It Costs \$1.25.

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citizens of London. A great crowd had gathered, and when Mr. Gladstone appeared he was greeted hearty cheers from thousands of his admirers. Gladstone, who is also accompanied on his journey by his close personal and political friend, John Morley passed through the crowd and entered his compart ment, bowing right and left, and smiling cordially at the epithuslasm of the crowd. As the train hauled out of the station the cheering was renewed, being continued until the train was well on its way to the Channel port where Mr. Glastone and his party were to embark on the steamer for France.

JOHN DILLON HIT BY A STONE.

HURT IN A FACTION FIGHT AT ENNIS.

THE ATTACKING PARNELLATES FINALLY PUT TO

ROUT-MR. DAVITT'S ELECTION ADDRESS. Dublin, Dec. 15 .- At Ennis, County Clare, to-day there was another illustration of the bitter animosity existing between the McCarthyites and Parnell-The National Federation branch at Ennis had planned to hold a meeting. The National Federation, is is well known, is composed of the McCarthyltes Learning that the Ennis branch of the Federation had planned to hold a meeting to-day, a large number of Parneflites surrounded the building in which their enemies were to assemble; and, as the McCarthyltes made their appearance, they were met with a volley of stones. The McCarthyites, seeing that it was the object of the Parnellites to prevent them from entering the building, became themselves the aggressors, and made a rush for the enemy. The Parnellites held their ground, and for a while the battle waged hot and fast. Sticks and stones were freely used, and many a re sounding whack was given.

John Dillon was present, and he was expected to address the meeting. He became mixed up between the combatants and one of them hit him in the face with a stone, inflicting a serious cut. Finally the police in-terfered, and, after a short struggle, during which they used their batons with good effect, they dispersed the Parnellites. The McCarthyltes then held their meeting without further disturbance.

Michael Davitt, who has taken the place of Mr. Keane as the McCarthylte candidate for the vacant seat for Waterford in the House of Commons, has entered into the campaign with vigor, and with the determinaif strong fighting will do it. Mr. Davitt has recovered from the injury he sustained in Sunday's conflict, and to-day he issued an election address. In this he pledges himself, with his colleagues, to endeavor to obtain such a measure of Home Rule as will satisfy the aspirations of the Irish people and enable their repretunities for the advancement of the trade and labor interests of Ireland. Mr. Davitt further says:

"We shall continue to be the deadly foe of land-lordism, and shall strive to change the land laws, in lordism, and shall strive to change the land laws, in order to give the best protection and scope to the agricultural industry of the country. We shall cordially co-operate with the representatives in Parliament of the industrial democracy of Ireland and Great Britain to further all legislation tending to secure to the toiling classes the fullest protection of their rights and the speedy amelioration of their grievances. We shall support any measure curialling to reasonable limits the hours of daily labor, and providing for the better housing of workingmen.

KEPT THE CREW AT BAY FOR TWO MONTHS ONE SALLOR MURDERS ANOTHER, THEN EN-TRENCHES HIMSELF IN THE SHIP'S HOLD.

London, Dec. 15.-Upon the arrival at this port on Saturday of the Italian bark Emanuele Mainetto, from Rangoon July 16, Captain Rixig, her master, informed the police that he had a murderer aboard his vessel, but that it was impossible for any of the crew to get at him. The story told by the captain was substantially as follows: On October 4, nearly three months after leaving Raugoon, the crew, who were all Italians, became involved in a quarrel, and from words they soon came to blows. The sailors drew their sharp case-knives, and a general stabbing and slashing affray occurred. Before many of the men had received serious wounds, one of the fighting sailors struck the the weapon to the handle in his victim's body. The wounded man threw up his hands and fell dead on the deck. This sight had the effect of calming the angry feeling of the men, who readily obeyed the captain' orders that the murderer be secured, placed in irons and locked up below decks. About October 16 the bark passed St. Helenn, and the voyage was continued without any further trouble among the crew until

The murderer had been kept in close confinemen until this date, when, by some means, he succeeded in ridding himself of his handcuffs, and escaping from his prison. He had been locked up in the forepeak of the vessel, and upon gaining his liberty he took refuge in the hold. Here he piled part of the cargo to form a barricade, and the officers and crew tried in vain to dislodge him. The bark's cargo did not reach to her deck beams and the fellow had practically the run of the hold. He had access to the ship's stores whence he procured a plentiful supply of food. From the carpenter's tools in the forepeak he obtained an anger, and with this he bored holes alongside the hatch combings, and when it rained he would entch and preserve the water that trickled through. He might have been captured could he have been surprised when outside his barricade; but he was wary and desperate, and it was decided it would be the safer plan to leave him alone until the ship reached port. Much anxiety was felt lest he might take it into his head to bore a hole in the ship's side, and scuttle her and drown himself and all on board rather than face the penalty of his crime; but this he did not do, and finally the bark came safe

to port. and hatches, and as soon as the bark was in dock police assistance was asked for. The police thought they would have little difficulty in capturing the man but when they attempted to put their plans into effect they found them as futile as had been the efforts of the bark's crew. From Saturday until to-day the police guarded the entrance by which he might escape measures to overpower the murderer when he should be forced to abandon the place in which he had taken refuge. They were greatly and agreeably surprised when to-day, after a large quantity of cargo had been taken out, the man appeared and surrendered himself. The reason for this action was plainly visible in the murderer's face and figure. He was ghastly pale from his long confinement in the ill-ventilated hold, and he was emaclated; and it was evident that he did not have bark's storeroom had been emptied of its contents

## No Stomach

etc. The in

with all the horrible suffering so many people know too well. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention to diet and a good medicine like

Hood's Sarsaparilla which regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, atimulates just before the vessel went into her dock, and the re-sult was that it was impossible for him to get any-thing to eat. He had not tasted food for two days, and he was so weak that it was necessary to take him to a hospital. As soon as he sufficiently recovers, he will be sent to Italy for trial on the charge of murder.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND ITS FOES. OUTLINE OF THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION-FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Rome, Dec. 15.-The Pope, in his allocution as yesterday's consistory, said that the enemies of the Church ruthlessly encomposed it on every side. Not content with displaying their hatred in words, they had proceeded to acts of violence against peaceting foreigners who had come to Rome actuated by fillal piety and free from political aims. These enemies, who had not hesitated to resort to riot, insults and threats, now sought to deal the Papacy a deathblow. Other secret foes, who paraded their moderation, really aimed at the same object. The liberty of the Pontiff to communicate with the outer world was be coming more and more curtailed and the situation the Papacy the enemies hoped to weaken and proscribe the name of Christian. The Pope trusted that the heads of States would give earnest consideration to the position of the Church. They would then understand that it was to their interest to uphold the authe world. It behooved all Catholics, acting in unison with the Holy See, to form a perpetual league against the assaults of the impious.

It is believed here that Count Lefevre de Behaine the French Ambassador to the Holy Sea, will soon be recalled. He was never greatly liked by the Pope, and now is less in favor than ever. It is thought probable that his successor will be M. de Mouil, late Ambalsador to King Humbert; M. de Marcere, Republian Senator; or M. Laboulaye, recently Ambassador at St. Petersburg.
On the conclusion of the trial of the Archbishop of

Paris to adopt an even more accentuated policy of pacification. The prosecution is regarded here as only a passing cloud, which will not permanently af-

Alx, instructions were dispatched to the Nuncio at

only a passing cloud, which will not permanently affect the present good relations between France and the Vatican.

At the Vatican new and urgent efforts have been made to induce Cardinal Vannutelli to accept the post of secretary of State, to which for some time the Pope has desired to advance him. But Cardinal Vannutelli is not inclined to accept it, on account of the state of health of the Pope, which renders possible a vacancy in the pontifical chair. It does not follow, however, from this that the Pope's health is in a more precarious condition than usual. He is still occupied with the affairs of the church. He gives audiences, and takes long walks in the Vatican gardens.

RIOTING IN SAO PAULO.

TROOPS JOIN THE INSURGENTS-THE GOVERNOR REMGNS-A PARIS DISPATCH SAYS THE REVOLT IS SUPPRESSED.

Rio Janeiro, Dec. 15 .- The Governor of Sao Paul has yielded to popular sentiment and has resigned his office. In a street encounter there last night a few casualties occurred. A body of infantry and cavalry joined the insurgents this morning and an attack was made on the offices of the "Correo Paulistano."

Paris, Dec. 15 .- A dispatch from Rio Janeiro savs that the revolt in Sao Paulo, by which it was sought to depose the Governor of that State, has been sunpressed by the Government troops and that quiet now throughout the State. The insurgents had neceeded in ousting the local officials in the city of Sao Paulo and it is now expected that these officials will all be reinstated by the Government forces.

CHESS NOTES FROM LONDON.

London, Dec. 15.-The biennial National Congress of the British Chess Association, which was to have been held this month, at the British Chess Club, King-st. Covent Garden, has been postponed until next month. In a match between Cambridge University and the British Chess Club, the Cantabs were defeated by five games to four. At the City Chess Club, Loman, Morian and Cur-

ock gave an interesting exhibition the other day Loman conducted six games, Morian six, and Curnock four, blindfold and simultaneously. Although these elxteen games were played in the same room, and each player had a teller, who called out the moves aloud, there was no confusion and no irregularity in the play Loman won four, lost one and drew one; Morian won three, lost two, and drew one; while Curnock won three and drew one.

MINISTER PATENOTRE ON HIS WAY HERE. Paris, Dec. 15 .- M. Patenotre, the successor to M. Roustan as French Minister to the United States, has started for Washington. He bears special instructions in regard to France's attitude toward the Chicago World's Fair.

ILLNESS OF M. DE MAUPASSANT. Parts, Dec. 15 .- M. de Maupassant, the author, is affering from a disease of the central nervous system

and has been ordered by his doctors to take a complete rest. He is sanguine that he will recover, but his friends fear that he may become insane. MR. EGAN AND THE CHILIAN PRESS. Times," at Santiago de Chill, telegraphs to that paper that the entire newspaper press of Chill places the responsibility for the difficulties now existing between

States Minister. None of the papers, he adds, make any attack upon President Harrison. THE INSURANCE COMPANY AND THE CAFE.

DENIALS OF THE CHARGE THAT MONEY OF THE

EQUITABLE SOCIETY HAS BEEN SUNK

Chill and the United States upon Mr. Egan, the United

IN THE SAVARIN RESTAURANT. A report from Albany yesterday morning said that superintendent Pierce, of the State Insurance Department, had made up his mind to order an investigation of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, particu tarly to ascertain the relations between the and the Cafe Savarin Company, which runs the large restaurant in the Equitable Building. It was that this action was to be taken in consequence of the complaints of policy-holders, who charge that the packing the Cafe Savarin. An officer of the society said yesterday that he knew nothing about any pro-

absolutely without foundation.
"The whole thing," he said, "has been instigated by Mr. Stokes, of the Hoffman House, whose downtown restaurant has suffered from the business done by the Cafe Savarin. This has made Mr. Stokes very sore, and he is doing what he can to injure us. We have heard from twenty or twenty-five different sources that he has repeatedly said that he had considerable influence in the Democratic party, and that if the Legislature turned out to be Democratic he would make it hot for us. He is also quoted as saying that he has influence with Mr. Pierce, the State Superin endent of Insurance, and that he will exert that, too. against us. Mr. Pierce says, however, that Stokes can not influence him. On September 10, Mr. Stokes wrote a letter to Mr. Pierce, calling attention to the fact that his department was engaged in an investigation of the New-York Life, and suggesting that we also needed investigation. He then proceeded to make a list of charges. He was informed that, as he was not a policy-holder in the Equitable, the pariment did not see what business had to criticise the society's management. The next we heard was that Michael Shaughnessy, a policy-holder in Salt Lake City, had preferred the same charges that Stokes made. Shaughnessy, I un-derstand, is a mining speculator who stays a good deal at the Hoffman House. His charges were handled by Esex Cowen, formerly of Troy, Mr. Stokes's lawyer. You can say absolutely and positively that no officer or other person connected with this company, directly or indirectly, has any interest in the receipts or profits

of the Cafe Savarin. Henry B. Hyde, president of the society, took up the charges more in detail, and denied each one. Shaughnessy charges," he said, "that the Cafe Savarin Company is a corporation with \$100,000 nom-inal capital, of which but a small part is paid up. and that officers and employes of the Equitable con trol it. This is untrue. The capital stock is fully paid up, and not one share of it is owned or con trolled by any officer or employe of the Equitable. shaughnessy also charges that we rept to the Savarin Company space for which we could get \$150,000 annual rental for about one-third that amount. That is untrue. We get all the rental and probably more from the Cafe Savarin than we could get for any other use to which the space could be put. Still another charge is that we have sunk over \$1,000,000 of th charge is that we have sunk over \$1,000,000 of the policy-holders' money in fitting up the cafe.; That, also, is untrue. We have litted up the space occupied by the cafe in a suitable manner, just as we have fitted up everything about the building, to suit our tenants and nothing more. As a matter of fact the fittings of the Cafe Savarin are not as elaborate or expensive as those which Mr. Stokes himself has lavished on his famous bar. In a word, there is nothing at all in the charges. Until today we had not heard anything of them since the middle of October."

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FOR A WINTER DINNER, SAY ONCE A WEEK, A DELICIOUS "FERRIS" HAM ROAST ED WILL PROVIDE A MOST TEMPTING "PIECE DE RESISTANCE." INSIST THAT YOUR GROCER SHALL FUR-NISH YOU A PLUMP, ROUND JOINT, FRESH FROM OUR CAPACIOUS SMOKEHOUSES, WEIGHING 13 POUNDS OR MORE. HAVE IT A LITTLE FAT ALSO, IF YOU WOULD FIND IT TENDER AND JUICY. WITH OUR COMPLI-MENTS

To the Cook,

LET US SUGGEST HOW IT SHOULD BE

PARK & TILFORD and all LEADING GROCERS have our brand.

STILL HUNTING FOR COLE.

TO BE HELD FOR ABANDONMENT IF FOUND

HIS FATHER DEFENDS HIM AND EXPLAINS THE EXAMINATION OF HIS ACCOUNTS.

Every clew followed from Nyack yesterday earch for Edward H. Cole in and about New-York ended in failure. Information that he was alive on Monday night was taken to Nyack yesterday by Edward Lee from Miss Bertle Cornwall, of No. 165 at 4:30 o'clock Monday afternoon. She also asserts that he was seen going to Fleetwood Park at 7:30 o'clock at night and that is the latest trace. Nothing incriminating Cole has been learned from an exam

When George O. Martine, one of the searchers for Cole, returned to Nynck last night with information that the New-York police would not hold Cole until they had a warrant, President Kline, of Nyack, telegraphed to Inspector Byrnes to arrest Edward H. Cole for abandonment. This was done after consulta

It was said yesterday that Cole had been staying at the Gilsey House in this city for the last few days The clerks at the hotel denied emphatically last night that Mr. Cole had been there at any time within the The beginning of a suit by David J. Blauveli

father of General James H. Blauvelt, for a dissolution of the interests of the father and son in Nyach troubles which have been made public because of the snarl in the books of James H. Blauvelt & kept by Edward Cole. For many years David J. Blauvelt has been his son's financial backer, and it is said now that he has withdrawn his support. Ex-Judge Cole, Edward Cole's father, said yester-

"I will not patiently listen to these insinua

tions against my son's honesty when I know that Mrs. James H. Blauvelt's extravagance has led her husband to the verge of bankruptey. When the deficiency in the office accounts was found to be due to General Blauvelt's overtrafts and agreement was made that until prefetred creditors were paid Mrs. Blauvelt was to receive but \$35 a week living expenses from the firm, and all the rest of the General's profits were to go toward making up the deliciency.

"To a woman of her luxurious tastes this was General's profits were to go toward making the deliciency.
To a woman of her luxurious tastes this was ling, and when she demanded more soon after agreement and Mr. Dickinson refused to pay she said she would see about it. To humor her ward drew a check for the profits claimed, and en Mr. Dickinson refused to sign it she took it her husband and he did so. Cashler Gesner wout the check and said he could only recognize. Dickinson's signature. Then another member the family tried to induce President Chapman to he the check, and he also refused. Mrs. Blauvelt consulted Lawyer Sawyer and secured his clees and Accountant Green's for an examination of the books. You know the rest as well I do.

Edward left at what was for him an inoppo "Edward left at what was for him an inopportune moment, but I believe my boy was as true to every trust reposed in him as is the needle to the pole. I cannot and will not see him made a scapegoat in this matter. As yet nothing but what is to his credit has been proved. Murder will out. If there is to be a crash in the house of Blauvelt my son should not be made an innocent victim. In justice to every one the truth should be known. I esteem and honor General Blauvelt, as does every one in the community, but I will not see my son's reputation sacrificed by Mrs. Blauvelt, even if she has led Nyack society for twenty years. I want you newspaper men to do justice to my innocent, wandering son."

RESULTS OF NEW-JERSEY'S SCHOOL CENSUS. Trenton, Dec. 15 .- According to the school census 430,279 children in the State between five and eighteen years old. The number attending school: is 237,600. The increase shown by the census is 19,767, and in those attending school 3,528. number attending private schools is 54,865, an increase of 7,586. The number attending no school is 137,814. The increase here is 3,653. The cost of the schools last year was \$3,698,945, an increase of \$197,603. The amount of school tax levied for the year ending September 1, 1891, was \$2,052,500, an increase of \$57,300. The State school fund con-tributed \$100,000, the interest from the surplus revenue fund was \$31,820 32, and the townships raised \$62, The district and city tax for teachers salarles and current expenses aggregated \$616,249 35 an increase of \$111,630.34. This makes the total spent for schools \$2,862,746.44, an increase of \$290,-295.

THE JUDD-SHOWALTER MATCH.

St. Louis, Dec. 15.-The fifth game of the Juddshowalter championship chess contest ended yesterday in a draw, after the sixty-fifth move, now stands, Judd, 2; Showalter, 1; draw 2.

ARREST OF A LOTTERY TICKET AGENT. Chicago, Dec. 15 (Special).-James E. Moore, a Louisiana Lottery ticket agent, was arrested to-day under the State law charging him with selling lottery tickets. His clerk was also arrested. Both gave bonds for their appearance.

DR. JOHN B. PALMER ON TRIAL. The case of Dr. John B. Palmer, the retired dentist

Mariner's Harbor, S. I., who is charged with having be-trayed Mary Polaski, thirteen years old, was opened at the Richmond County Court, at Richmond, before Judge Stephens and a jury yesterday. The court-room was filled with spectaters. Among those who sat within the bar with the accused dentist were his wife and the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers. District-Attorney Thomas Fitzgerald conducted the case for the people.

Mr. Fitzgeraid, in opening the case, said that it was

me of the most important ever tried in the county. He then called Mary Polaski as a witness. The girl, who is a frail little creature, is defective in speech, and is considered to be rather deficient mentally. The witness testified that the defendant had invited her into his house and had been guilty of miscanduct on several occasions. She denied that she had been threatened with a horsewhip ping by any one unless she made the charge against the

Wm. Knabe & Co. PIANOS.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability. A LARGE VARIETY IN NEW ARTISTIC STYLES. 148 FIFTH AVENUE NEAR SOTH ST.

THE STALLION LAUREATE HERE.

A FINE LOOKING ANIMAL IMPORTED FOR BREED ING PURPOSES.

The White Star steamer Teuric arrived at her pier at 11 o'clock yesterday. Laureate, a brown horse five years old, by Petrarch, dam Maccaria, was con signed by Mr. Witherby, of London, to General Stepher Sanford, of Amsterdam, N. Y. The writer saw th horse on the Tauric yesterday. Daniel Faddleton was in charge of him, but did not know his pedigree. The following is a description of the horse. Laureate is a seal-brown with tan flanks and muzzle. He stands six-teen hands high, has a shapely head with a beautiful eac, large eyes full of expression, wide forehead with a tapering muzzle that would fit into the proverbial "quart cup." He is wide in the throttle, and his neck is all that any horseman could ask for him. It is well set on a magnificent shoulder. His wither-run well back. He is deep through the heart. His muscles on his forearm are long and well developed. His cannons are short and flat, with plenty of bone, and his pasterns are of medium length and strong, with good feet to carry them. He has a round barrel with plenty of room for his lungs and ribbed up close. He is well compled his loin a round barrel with plenty of room for his lungs and ribbed up close. He is well coupled, his loin denoting strength, and has large quarters with great stifles, with a hind leg that is good. His books were chafed, but looked strong. When "Dan" was asked how they were chafed he said: "Hit's hall with putting hon them bloody 'ock boots." The horse is in good condition, and will leave his quarters on board the Tauric at 10 o'clock to-day.

Laureate won the Cambridgeshite in 1880, carry-

Quarters on board the Tauric at 10 o'clock to-day.

Laureate won the Cambridgeshire in 1880, carrying 107 pounds with twenty others behind imm. He is much like Eolian in conformation. He is docile, and was contentedly munching a feed of American oats when the writer saw him. With such a horse as Laureate and the choice assortment of mares which General Sanford has on his farm at Amsterdam he should surely raise winners.

NO MORE BOYCOTTS WANTED.

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS RECOMMEND RADICAL CHANGE IN EXISTING METHODS.

The roads comprised in the Eastbound Freight Committee, have, through their general passenger agents, put themselves on record as opposed to the continuance of the Alton boycott, and to the percontinuance of the Alton boycott, and to the per-petuation of the policy, adopted under the agreement of January 9, for the punishment of lines which per-sise in the payment of commissions on passenger business. The vote at the meetings yesterday and the day before at the offices of the Trunk Line Asso-letter. ciation was not unantmous on this question. All of the roads represented agreed in denouncing the com-mission business, of which the Alton seems to be the only champion. Some of the roads, however, though they could see no better way at present to abolish the "pernicious practice" than by maintaining the attitude already taken, and appointing special agents to relieve the Board of Rulings of what Chairman Goddard characterizes as its police functions.

But the majority of the roads declared the boycot methods to be practically a failure, and passed a resolution recommending that the Board of Rulings be elieved of the necessity of looking after the carrying out of the agreement. This would mean, of course that the agreement would be abrogated in the form i substitute for this method of handling the commission mestion, and that was the problem that kept the bussenger agents in lively discussion almost all day esterday. F. C. Donald, vice-chairman of the Centra Traffic Association, again presided.

Many plans were suggested, among them being that

of having the through passenger business apportioned by the Joint Committee or by the Passenger Committee of each association, each dividing the business original nating in its territory between the connecting lines. These methods were voted down as being too cumber ome, and it was finally agreed that the best way of pandling the problem would be to make the apportionment of through traffic a matter for individual arrange ment between connecting roads. Accordingly a recommendation for the adoption of this plan by the oint Committee was passed. While the action taken yesterday was not in any

While the action taken yesterday was not in any way final, it will have great weight with the Joint Committee, so that its final adoption need scarcely be doubted. The date of the meeting of the Joint Committee is not yet settled upon, though Mr. Goddard says he will call it for the earliest day that will be convenient for the members. In the meantime, the old agreement, with the nominal boycott of the Chicago and Alton, will remain in force.

NO TIDINGS FROM BLEWITT YET.

IT IS THOUGHT PROBABLE THAT HIS FRIENDS HAVE PLACED HIM IN HIDING.

Frederick M. Evarts, a lawyer of No. 62 Wall-st., confirmed what has already been said in regard to the gross irregularity in the commitment of James Blewitt to Bloomingdale Asylum. He said also that there had been no confirmation of the finding as made by the Commission of Lunacy and a number of other requirements of the law had been completely ignored. "Yes, said Mr. Evarts, "I drew the will of Mr. Blewitt in May, 1890, and it was filed the next week. s been a time when Blewitt could not attend the effects of cerebral hemorrhage. He recalls the slightest incident in business and I consider him man of wonderful memory. I have no doubt that he has demanded and received from his brother Masons the rights of asylum, as they have always expressed a willingness to assist him in what they

call his outrageous treatment."

The Rev. Alfred Blewitt, brother of the missing man, was seen at his lawyer's office, No. 293 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and he said: "I have not heard from nor seen James since Thursday evening, when he was at my house and wanted to remain fo the night, as he said his wife would have him locked up alone in a back upper room of the house, but I insisted on his returning. My brother was not an excitable man, but was very cool under trying cir-cumstances; he certainly would not take his own life As to his present place of refuge, I think he is with friends who will take excellent care of him."

Lorenzo Semple, of No. 20 Nassau-st., attorney for the committee in charge of James Blewitt, namely, his wife, said: "My first thought was that his friends had spirited him away, but now I fear that something may have happened to him unless he is boarding at some downtown hotel. He had considerable money, but by my advice he nover was allowed more than a dollar at one time. There is no ground for the suspicion that Isaac N. Miller had anything to do with his disappearance. The order confining Blewitt at Bloomingdale was passed upon by Judge Lawrence and Judge Ingram. An appeal to set this aside was denied by Judge Miles Beach, but he allowed the petition of Blewitt's attorney to have the question of sanity passed upon by a jury again, and the time was set for next Tuesday."

Last night Mrs. Blewitt said that she had received no tidings of her husband, but in regard to the stories of her having unjustly imprisoned him she declined to make any statements or to discuss the matter, inas-much as her course had been declared legal by the courts of the city.

MISS BRUCE'S RELATIVES SHOCKED.

THEY RECEIVED LETTERS FROM HER JUST BE FORE HER MURDER IN FLORIDA. The relatives in this city of Miss Adeline Hamilton

Bruce, who was murdered on Saturday at New-Smyrna, Fla., have received but few details of her mysteriou Miss Bruce, her little nephew, Frank Puckwood: Mrs. L. D. Hatch, and Mrs. Hatch's son were murdered by an unknown man, during the absence of F. J. Packwood, Miss Bruce's brother-in-law. The crime was probably committed on Saturday morning. Mr. Puckwood reached home on Saturday night, and sent a telegram to his brother-in-law, Paul Borner, of No. West Twenty-first-st., in this city, in which he confirmer the news of Miss Bruce's murder. The also said that he had written Mr. Borner a letter in which he gave all the details of the death of his sister-in-law then obtainable. Mr. Borner had not received the letter last night, but he expects to receive it to-day. It is said that Mr. Packwood has some clew to the perpetrator of the crime, which he has probably mentioned in his letter to Mr. Borner. The death of Miss Bruce was a severe shock to her

New-York relatives. Her aunt, Mrs. Margaret V. Sistare, of No. 241 West Seventy-fifth-st., had received a letter from her recently, in which she wrote of her life in the South and described the orange plantations managed by Mr. Packwood. Letters were also re-ceived by Mrs. Borner, and by her cousin, Mrs. Braine the wife of Rear-Admiral Braine. The Rev. Mr. Van-dervoort Bruce, of No. 457 West Twenty-third-st., is an uncle of Miss Bruce. The dead girl was a daughter of the late Hamilton

Bruce, formerly a Deputy Collector of Customs for the port of New-York, and afterward the vice-president of the International Insurance Company Four daughters and one son survived him.
Marie Elgien Bruce married Frank J. Packwood The wedding took place at Jacksonville six years ago, and Eveline Hamilton Bruce accompanied he

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IT STOPS THE PAINS.

the Packwood household. After the death of Mrs Packwood, two years later, Miss Bruce remained and cared for her sister's son and kept house for her brother-in-law. She spent most of her time at Mr. Packwood's orange plantation, and rarely visited the neighboring towns. She had not visited in the North since leaving New-York six years ago.

Admiral Braine was seen at his home, No. 67

First Place, Brooklyn, last evening. He said that
all he knew about the murder was what he had
seen in the newspapers or heard from Mr. Borner,
He knew nothing of any rejected suitor, but thought
that if there were any he would have known of
It. He thought Miss Bruce would probably be
buried beside her sister in Florida.

THE ETHICS OF MOB VIOLENCE.

PROFESSOR MOORE AND THE REV. DR. R. HEBER NEWTON DISCUSS THE SUBJECT.

Professor John B. Moore lectured last night on "The Ethics of Mob Violence" before the Nineteenth Century Club in the Assembly Rooms at Madison Square Garden. He deprecated mob rule, and mentioned his torical instances, dividing the manifestations of mob violence into different classes. His argument was to show that mob violence under any form is to be de-plored and avoided, and he used as an illustration particularly the lynching at New-Orleans.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton had been invited to answer the professor's arguments, and after beginning by laughingly protesting against being made the advocate of mobs, he grew earnest. He said in part: "The American Revolution would have gone down in history as an act of mob violence had the British been victorious. . . In a quarrel between peo-ples, when every other method has been tried in rain, what can be done to settle the quarrel? Force, and force only. You must face it. It is the only answer and will be for some years to come. Mob violence may not be justifiable, but it is sometimes excusable. I was in Augusta when the New-Orleans excusable. I was in Augusta when the New-Orleans lynching occurred, and the general feeling was that justice had falled, and that nothing was left for citizens but to take the law into their own hands. If the rulers of a city like our refuse to administer the laws, refuse to do their duty in any way and let crime and corruption rule rampant, what are you going to do about it? Was not the rule of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco one of the best things that ever happened that city? They didn't make it a fairly decent kind of town. I saw the condition of the reservoirs at Croton during the time of the water famine, and as I beheld the sline there, I thought, if they run dry and threw thousands out of employment; if this whole civilizing force is taken from the city; if, from lack of it, pesitience sweeps through our streets and avenues; weak it be a surprising thing if mobs were to wreak vengeance on those corrupt officials responsible for kift would not be justifiable, but it would be only human nature."



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